

602 capable of becoming stronger in time. When two descent groups
 602 exchange women with each other over several generations, the
 613 cognatically related members of the two groups have strong
 582 ties with each other. Further exchanges between these groups
 583 is largely a validation of the previously existing implicit

- 60 obligations to exchange women. MoBrSo is, whether or not you
 572 marry his sister, a shoriw. When the marriage rule is followed,
 and it is a number of times each generation, the ties between
shoriw are correspondingly strengthened by the exchange.

602 Agnatic ties do not have the potential of increasing in soli-
 darity; the tendency seems, in fact, to be just the opposite.

602 The major components in the variation of the strength
 561 of agnatic solidarity are genealogical closeness, relative
 621 age, and co-residence. To provide a crude measure of the
 128 relative importance of these variables, I have arbitrarily
 591 assigned values to the components in Table 3. A strong tie
 is scored as "****" and a weak tie as "----". By adding the
 number of asterisks in each possible combination,
 a rough measure of relative solidarity of agnatic type is
 given. For example, agnates who are closely related genea-
 logically (A_1 : "****"), who differ significantly in age
 (B_2 : "****") and who live in the same village (C_1 : "----") rep-
 resent a class of agnates having the greatest relative
 solidarity. The sum of the asterisks for this combination
 is 8.

In Table 3, combinations whose scores are 3 and 4
 respectively constitute the class of agnates having the least